

**Amendments to the Specification are as follows:**

Before the first sentence on page 1 please insert the following paragraph.

This application claims the benefit of priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2003-004533, herein incorporated by reference.

**Amendments to the claims are as follows:**

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 3 and ending on page 4, line 28 as follows:

On the other hand, in a reflective liquid crystal display device, there are many cases in which illumination is performed by using external light, and external light is drastically attenuated in the course of reciprocally passing through an optical modulating layer 225 such as a polarizing plate, two layers of transparent electrodes 216 and 223, the liquid crystal layer-~~230~~244, and other layers. In a diffusive liquid crystal display device, since incident light is widely diffused by the reflecting layer 212, the display screen at the viewing point Ob becomes relatively dark, in general. For this reason, if the amount of external light is small, visibility may be drastically diminished. In particular, in a conventional reflective liquid crystal display device, since the shape and locations of concave portions are designed to suppress variation of brightness according to the viewing angle as much as possible, there is a problem in that sufficient brightness can not be obtained when viewing in a specific viewing angle range, that is, a downwardly-sloped range to the normal line. In addition, even when using front light, there are the same problems of attenuation and diffusion of light as when using external light. Therefore, it is difficult to ensure sufficient brightness within a specific viewing angle range without uselessly increasing power consumption for illumination. On the other hand, in a reflective liquid crystal display device, there are many cases in which illumination is performed by using external light, and external light is drastically attenuated in the course of reciprocally passing through an optical modulating layer 225 such as a polarizing plate, two layers of transparent electrodes 216 and 223, the liquid crystal layer 214, and other layers. In a diffusive liquid crystal display device, since incident light is widely diffused by the reflecting layer 212, the display screen at the viewing point Ob becomes relatively dark, in general. For this reason, if the amount of external light is small, visibility may be drastically diminished. In particular, in a conventional reflective liquid crystal display device, since the shape and locations of concave portions are designed to suppress variation of brightness according

to the viewing angle as much as possible, there is a problem in that sufficient brightness can not be obtained when viewing in a specific viewing angle range, that is, a downwardly-sloped range to the normal line. In addition, even when using front light, there are the same problems of attenuation and diffusion of light as when using external light. Therefore, it is difficult to ensure sufficient brightness within a specific viewing angle range without uselessly increasing power consumption for illumination.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 15 and ending on page 10, line 27 as follows:

In the case of the depth of the concave portion being below 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ , the effect of light scattering is insufficient. In the case of the depth being above 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , the thickness of the substrate must be at its maximum value in order to obtain the depth, which is not suitable for manufacture and products. In the case of the plurality of concave portions being irregularly provided, the moiré fringes which occurs due to interference of light easily generated when the plurality of concave portions are regularly disposed can be prevented. Also, peak condensation of the amount of light at a specific viewing angle can be alleviated, so that the amount of the reflected light can gradually vary in a viewing range.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 3 and ending on page 11, line 12 as follows:

In the case of the concave portions being apart, since the regions between the concave portions become flat, surface reflectivity can increase and the effect of greatly irregular reflection cannot occur in a limited pixel area; therefore, it is preferable that a plurality of concave portions be disposed to be adjacent. In addition, in the case of the plurality of concave portions being regularly disposed, since moiré fringe occurs, it is preferable that the plurality of concave portions be irregularly disposed.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 20 and ending on page 19, line 26 as follows:

As apparent from Fig. 5, the profile of reflectivity of the comparative example has a Gaussian distribution of which the center is located at a receiving angle of about  $30^\circ$ , while the reflector 1 of the embodiment (the first example) has a substantially uniform reflectivity within a range between about  $5^\circ$  and about  $35^\circ$  and a steeply-slopped reflectivity angle of  $40^\circ$ .

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 27, line 14 and ending on page 27, line 28 as follows:

In a specific longitudinal section X of the concave portion 23, the shape of the section is defined by a first delimiting line  $a_3$  delimiting the first curved surface  $A_3$  and a second delimiting line  $b_3$  delimiting the second curved surface  $B_3$ . The first delimiting line  $a_3$  extends from one peripheral portion  $S_1$  through the deepest point  $D_3$  to the boundary  $C_3$  between the first and second curved surfaces  $A_3$  and  $B_3$ . The second delimiting line  $b_3$  delimiting the second curved surface  $B_3$  is continuous with the first delimiting line  $a_3$  and extends from the boundary  $C_3$  between the first and second curved surfaces  $A_3$  and  $B_3$  to the other peripheral portion  $S_2$ . The first and second delimiting lines  $a_3$  and  $b_3$  are connected to each other at the boundary  $C_3$  which is located near the other peripheral portion  $S_2$  rather than at the deepest point  $D_3$ .

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 31, line 10 and ending on page 31, line 12 as follows:

Although the method of fabricating reflectors 1, 10, and 20 may not be limited to a specific method, the reflectors may be fabricated in the following method, for example.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 31, line 13 and ending on page 31, line 24 as follows:

First, a punch, of which the distal portion has a convex surface corresponding to the aforementioned concave surface, is manufactured. Then, the distal portion of the punch is brought to face an aluminum substrate. While the alignment direction of the punch relative to the aluminum substrate is maintained to be uniform, the entire area of a predetermined region of the aluminum substrate is punched with punch strokes, with the punch interval being irregularly varied. The punch strokes are adjusted, so that the depths of the concave portions may fall within a predetermined range. The punch interval is adjusted, so that moiré fringes cannot occur.